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ROOM'S THEATRE—" FAUNITZ."

LALY THEATRE—" OUR FITSI Families."

PIFTH AVENUE THEATRE—" AN American Girl."

HAVERLY'S TORATES—" La Fille du Tambour Major."

MADI-ON SOURS THEATRE—" Hazel KIRE.

NIBLO'S GARDEN—" Hamiet."

SAN FRANCISCO MINSTERIS—" Pleasant Companions."

STANDATH THEATRE—" Oblees de Corneville."

UNION SQUARE THEATRE—" DEACON CRAREIL."

WALLACK'S THEATRE—" AS YOU Like IL."

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Ensiness Motires

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FOUNDED BY HORACE GREELEY.

MONDAY, OCTOBER 4, 1880.

THE NEWS THIS MORNING.

Foreign,-The Powers have again demanded the surrender of Dulcigno. Admiral Seymour is about to revisit Cettinje, === Some Barcelona bankers are considering a plan for the conversion of the public debt of Spain. - The exports from the Lyons consular districts to the United States during the last nine months amounted to 50,784,800 francs [about \$10.156,960].

Domestic.-Georgetown, S. C., has been damaged by fire. - There was a large Republican meeting, followed by a parade in Atlantic City, N. J., Saturday. - The St. Charles Hotel, New-Orleans, has been damaged by fire to the extent of \$20,000. A new deposit of ore has been found in the Xavier Mine, Arizona. - The annual town elections in Connecticut will be held to-day, - President Hayes visited an Indian school in Oregon Saturday. ___ John Eikins killed Andrew Dearborn in Danville, N. H., Saturday evening, = A fire in Cincinnati yesterday afternoon destroyed property of James Mack : loss, \$50,000.

CITY AND SUBURBAN.-Archibald Forbes arrived in this city yesterday, and talked with a TRIBUNE reporter. - Mr. Mapleson taiked about his plans for opera this winter. === Ex-Senator Cameron was at Republican Headquarters. Henry Ward Beecher, in Plymouth Church, preached for the first time after his vacation; the Rev. Mr. Talmage talked about obstacles to married

THE WEATHER.-TRIBUNE local observations indieate clear and partly cloudy weather, with chances of light rain and lower temperature late in the day. Thermometer yesterday: Highest, 69°; lowest, 53°; average, 60°.

WHY THE SOUTH IS SOLID FOR HANCOCK From The Staunton Valley Virginian, July 29, 1880. Consider what Lee and Jackson would do were they alive. THESE ARE THE SAME PRINCIPLES FOR which imay pought for four verrs. Remember the men who poured forth their life blood on Virginia's soil, and do not abandon them now. Remember that upon your vone depends the success of the Democratic ticket,"—|Wade Hampton, at the meeting in the interest of Democratic harmony in Virginia, at Staunton, July 26, 1880.

Prom four prominent Democrats of Stauction, who sat on the platform while Hampton spoke. We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General We, the undersigned, heard the speech of General
Wade Hampton, delivered in Standard, on the 26th
of July. We have also read the report thereof published in The Valley Virginian on the 29th of July,
and bereby cerufy that that report was substantially correct.

H. C. Tinsley,
A. C. Gordon,
H. G. Tinsl

Staunton, Va., Aug. 26, 1880.

WHY SOLDIERS MUST FOR FOR HANCOCK. HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES, WASHINGTON, D. C., April 23, 1880.

WASHINGTON, D. C., April 25, 1880.)
DEAR SIR: Your favor was duly received. I would most cheerfully introduce and urge the possage of a bil, such as you suggest, but with the present Bemocratic House pension bills do not have much favor. It has besion Committee in the Senate is still more averse to allowing any such bills to pass. It would not be at an proba le, there-fore, that the bill will be got through. I will confer with your brother. If he thicks there is

thirty-fourth year of his ministrations in Plymonth Church. His sermon discussed the qualities which must go to make up the true preacher.

The fate of the would-be murderer in New-Hampshire, whose skull flew into twenty pieces under the furious blows of his intended terests. victim, is an awful example of the necessity. when murder is to be done, of making a very careful selection of the man to be murdered.

As a candidate for the Presidency on the Probabi ion ticket, Neal Dow is not perhaps a person of political importance, but the veteran ngitator is never uninteresting, and his speech yesterday at a temperance meeting in this city shows that his old-time force has not

Mr. Archibald Forbes, the famous war corre-

spondent of The Daily News of London, needs no introduction to TRIBUNE readers, and little indeed to the mass of intelligent Americans. Mr. Forbes has arrived in this city in the expectation of lecturing throughout the country, and, in a talk reported elsewhere, tells some interesting incidents of his experience in the field.

The letter from our staff correspondent in the mining region, which is printed on another page, gives one or two methods by which failure in a mining enterprise can be secured almost beyond a doubt. Curiously enough, while the rule always works, there are always capitalists to follow it out to the bitter end, and thus it is that Western mining regions are doited with the wrecks of stamp mills and smelters.

field and the colored singers from Tennessee | can majorities, no one donots that the fight seems to have made a deep impression on all blacks to the man who represents the party which is their only hope for the future had as much pathos in them as their songs. General Garfield's response, b ief as it was, was thought- the October States can reader the country a ful, like all his speeches. A staff corre- great service by putting an end to all uncerspondent describes the scene briefly on another | tainty at once. Business has been hesitating

forthwith to the Montenegrin capital indi- tant one month. It is not likely that trade or cates that he has little confidence in either manufactures will be very prosperous, the willingness or ability of the Sultan to surrender Dulcigno this week. The Ottoman Government, it appears, has devised a new scheme to settle all the Berlin Treaty claims, but, whatever it may be, Europe is not disposed to enter on another long wrangle. The hour for action has evidently arrived.

It is the voice of a genuine scholar in politics which Professor Diman, of Brown University, lifts in the speech from which we by the gravity of the issues involved. "I hold "it my duty," he says, in explaining his un- Indiana vote for prosperity and peace. precedented appearance as a political speaker, "to support, at this crisis, the Republican party. Whatever of good has been done in "the affairs of the Nation during the last "twenty years has been done by the Republi-"steady opposition of the Democratic party," This is the verdict of a man who holds high thrill the loyal North with a Republican vicrank as a Professor of History, who views tory. political events not as a partisan, for he has never been one, but as a student in the calm, judicial atmosphere of his library. It is a loosing an enormous fund for the purchase of verdict as unanswerable as it is concise.

Voters of all opinions who are interested in knowing exactly what the Republican party has accomplished since the close of the war in reducing the National Debt, and thus light- dollars, Augustus Schell gives twenty ening the burden of interest, will find the thousand, others contribute in proportion-all facts in a letter from Major Lucien J. Barnes, for a single Western State, in October, and of the Bureau of Statistics, printed on another | all after the legitimate expenses of the campage. The statement shows the reduction for paign have been provided for. Doubtless many each of the fifteen years as well as for the whole period. The facts have not been grouped in this shape before, and Major Barnes has put | for the actual purchase of votes at the into the hands of the Republican speakers a most effective document. It will be no answer to it for Democratic orators to sneer that the Republican party didn't pay the Large sums are believed by many to be \$900,000,000 of reduction out of their own reaching bim, also, from England. We should pockets. That is true, though the Republican party did pay a very large share of it. But | English manufacturers have contributed libthe Republican party achieved the reduction erally to send documents to affect the by the same wise financial management that has helped the country to a memorable prosperity. This is the truth, and no amount of in the crisis of the campaign, it might seem Democratic misrepresentation can shake it.

October States. The future of the country for many years, the credit of the Nation, the safety of all investments, the prosperity of its industries, and the wages of its labor, may depend upon the work to be done and the deand prosperity of the country, and the very existence of the Namon with its free institutions, did not tremble in the balance more truly when the fight raged at Gettysburg, than at this hour in the October States. A single bullet might have turned the scale when the rebel charge was repulsed, and a single ballot, or the well-directed and earnest work of a single man, may decide a political contest of incalculable importance.

The thoughtful and conscientious citizens of the October States should remember this week that a peculiar responsibility rests upon them. By their own choice their State elections are made of National importance. So long as the people of those States choose to vote for State officers and members of Congress a month before the Presidential election, so long they must bear the grave responsibility of wielding a vast influence in the Government. Many honors and large rewards have been given to the zealous and able men who have done much in Ohio or Indiana to shape the results of Presidential elections by their efforts in October, but if the conspicuous position which those States hold is to be retained, they must not fail at such an emergency as this. The Republican cause might yet prevail. if its candidates in Ohio or Indiana should be defeated in October, but the work would be harder and the struggle more doubtful. Possibly a failure in either of these States might result in a disputed Presidential election, with incalculable consequences.

Hence it is that no man has a right to vote Democratic ticket in October who does not mean to elect a Democratic President in November. The questions of local policy sink into insignificance when it is remembered that each vote cast for a State ticket may count more than many votes a month later for President and Vice-President. If the people of Ohio and Indiana are not convinced that the Government of the United States anything in the matter I will very cordially act in the matter. Very truly.

E. W. CERRIDEN, esq.

The matter is ought now to be turned over to the Democratic party, with all its dangerons financial cratic party, with all its dangerous financial tendencies, they have no right to promote that result by electing Democratic State officers in October. If they do not dare to trust | cause, he must show that he was serving it the maintenance of the public credit, the prosperity of the country, the soundness of its currency, and the protection of its inclustry, to the Democratic party, they ought to look upon a Democratic vote in October as an act of faithlessness to their own best in-

> There is real and serious danger that the country may not get through the next winter in peace if the October States make it possible for the Presidency to turn upon the counting of the vote from a single State. If Indiana should fail to give a Republican majority, for example, there would then be a possibility that the Democratic party might claim the Presidency by the votes of New-Jersey, Oregon and Colorado, which, with Indiana a vacant seat in the Senate. But here and the Solid South, would make 168 votes, again, the question was not whether Brown

same result might be reached if Connecticut or Maine should be carried instead of Oregon and Colorado. A fraudulent return from Oregon is not an impossible thing, as was shown in 1876, and either Connecticut or New-Jersey might be carried by means of fraud, not for the first time. Pretexts upon which to attack the electoral vote of New-York would be easily manufactured by a party which gave consideration to the Cronin return from Oregon and seated Patterson, of Colorado. In many ways, the election might be made to turn upon the counting of a return from a single State, unless the October States should give decisive Republican majorities. No one who considers the revolutionary spirit shown by the present Congress, and the savage sectional argressiveness manifested by the South, will wish to see the contest so close. The recent meeting between General Gar- But if Indiana and Ohio give good Republiwill be ended without a possibility of dispute. who were present. The greetings of these The North will be solid, peace will be assured, and the glorious prosperity which the country enjoys will remain undisturbed.

The conservative and non-partisan voters of not a little already, because of political un-The intention of Admiral Seymour to go certainties, although the election is still disuntil after the November election, if the result is left in doubt by the votes next week. Serious depression of manufactures and stagnation of trade would probably occur, if the contest should case, there would be serious fear of disputes and disorders. We appeal to the business men and the workingmen of Ohio and Indiana to put an end to all this doubt and consequent depression by casting decisive Republican maquote on another page. He is an eminent jorities. The inspiriting and stimulating effec member of that large body of Independents will be fest immediately and in every part of who have been summoned into the campaign | the country. The whole people will go for-

PAY IN ADVANCE.

Indiana has been a Democratic State, but to-day it is honestly and clearly Republican. If General Hancock's friends would only 'can party, and has been done against the practice what he preaches, an honest ballot, full vote and fair count, next week would

That auspicious result is not sure, simply because there is danger of the Democrats undoubtful votes on election day. The amounts they have raised in this city within the past fortnight for this purpose are without precedent. Samuel J. Tilden makes a in the biography of Mr. English. The "Life fresh contribution of twenty-five thousand of these gentlemen would be shocked to learn that their money was to be used polls on election day; but Mule-buyer Barnum is a person not easily shocked, and States Treasury Department, Clerk of the Senhe is the man attending to the disbursements! be slow to believe this. But it is known that atives, Member of Congress, Regent of the Presidential election in favor of the plenty of material for reasons why the people de-Tariff-for-Revenue party; and perhaps, only a step from documents to what Mr. Til- one to be inferred, to wit, that having held den has taught us to know as "best United so many offices he ought to have one more. burdened, he has been maligned.

The Republicans have no such methods and no such means. If Indiana voters are waiting to get paid for their votes, they must look to Mr. Barnum's paymasters. But they will be cision to be reached by voters during this very great fools if they give the votes without the week. Not unnaturally, men speak of such a pay. The money has gone there for them, contest as of a great battle. For the honor and if they don't get it the managers will have it left over for themselves. The Indiana Democrat who wants it, and votes before he gets it, is a wholly unnecessary fool.

HANCOCK A WILLING TOOL.

It has been a queer campaign in Georgia. There are two candidates for Governor, both Democratic, and the question to be decided at the election next Wednesday is which was the better rebel. The a nomination, split into two factions. One is supporting Colquitt, the present Governor, and the other has nominated Norwood, the ex-Senator. These men know the feeling which prevails in that State. In the joint debates which they have been holding, each appeals unhesitatingly to the rebel sentiment, knowing that, if he can win that, he need have no feat of defeat in Georgia. Accordingly, in the debate at Covington, not long ago, Governor Colquitt assailed Mr. Norwood because he did not enter the rebel army. He said: "There "was a time when families were separated, and mothers had to give up their sons. From Newton County and from every other county "there went out brave men to do their duty Suppose every young man in Georgia had followed Mr. Norwood's example, how many regiments would we have had in the field? [Caeers and laughter.]" The report here quoted is from that staunch Democratic paper, The Atlanta Constitution, which supports Colquitt. Realizing that this was a death-stroke, if he could not meet it, Mr. Norwood excused himself for his failure to take up arms as a traitor, on the ground that he was a member of the Legislatures of 1861 and 1862. If other important services to the Confederate cause had not then employed his whole time, he leaves it to be inferred that he should certainly have been as active a rebel, and as ready to shoot down General Hancock or any other Union soldier, as Colquitt himself. So it comes to this that a man cannot hope to be elected to office in Georgia, however great his abilities, if he failed to uphold to the utmost the rebel cause. If he did not fight for that in other ways, or submit to defeat. This is the very spirit to which Wade Hampton appealed in Virginia; it is the spirit shown in votes and speeches all over the South. The man who failed to do his utmost for the rebel cause is proscribed. If, in the time when "brave men went out to do their duty," he did not go, he must show why, and give a good reason, or there are no honors for him at the South. At the same mass-meeting, ex-Governor

Smith spoke at Columbus in behalf of Mr. Norwood, The principal and strongest part of his speech was an attack upon Governor Colquitt because of the appointment of Governor Joseph Brown to the theawing out the vote of New-York. The was a competent or worthy man. It was is to include the memorial collection of S. R. Gif-

whether Brown had at all times been faithful ford's paintings, which will be kept together for to the rebel cause and sentiment. Smith asks. with passionate earnestness: "In the dark "days, when the honor of this State was "trampled in the dust, did this gentleman "show to his people, who had honored him so "frequently and so highly, that living or dy-"ing and to the end their fate and their for-"tune should be his? When the flag of "the Confederacy went down, Joseph E. "Brown left the ranks of the Demo-"eratic party, and in so doing deserted "Southern men and Southern interests. . . . "Why did he feel it necessary to desert the "drooping flag which marked the broken for-"tunes of those who had so highly honored "him ?" In Georgia, we see, it goes without saying that desertion of the Democratic party and desertion of the drooping flag of the Confederacy mean the same thing.

The spirit to which these speeches appeal is not unnatural. It might have been expected Republicans will be permitted by white Democrats to exist; stalwart and faithful Northern men are not surprised to find that it does exist and | them will be intimidated into voting with the Demrule. The surprising thing is that Democrats have the audacity to pretend that there is bealed to the Republican National Committee for no such feeling; that Southern Democracy does not honor and reward men for participation and pro-cribe men for lukewarmness in the rebel cause; and that the spirit of Democracy to-day is not a devotion to the cause "for which Lee and Jackson "fought." Every phase of every political contest at the South proves that this pretence is as false as it is impudent. All the political acts and utterances of the Southern Democrats are inspired by an intense determination to achieve through party action the triumph seem close. Even after the election, in that of the very ideas for which the rebellion was fought; to put the gray above the blue throughout the country as well as at the South; to ostracize and punish men who were true to the Union, or even lukewarm in rebellion; and to reward and honor the men whose devotion to the disloyal cause has never faltered in war or peace. The marvel is that with such a spirit prevailing ward contentedly and gladly if Ohio and throughout the South, and displayed in every speech or act, there can be found those who once were loyal and gallant soldiers, like General Hancock himself, to strive for the triumph of the very ideas and the same disloyal spirit against which he fought so well, The man who shot Hancock has not changed his spirit or purpose, and claims and gets his reward at the hands of Southern Democrats because he has not changed. But General Hancock has changed, and is now the willing tool of the men he once helped to defeat.

MORE REASONS FOR A CHANGE.

The Democratic Campaign Text-Book has a few more "reasons for a change," beside those we have already disposed of. One is found "of William H. English" begins thus: "In "the cemetery of the thriving but rather quiet "town of Carrollton, the county seat of Greene "County, Ill., there is, or was some years ago, "an unpretentious monument, standing by "two graves, bearing the following inscrip-"tions." To this auspicious opening eighteen pages of Mr. English's life and public services-as Pes master, Clerk of the Indiana House of Representatives, Clerk in the United ate Committee on Claims, Secretary of a Constitutional Convention, Member of the Legislature, Clerk of the Indiana House of Represent-Smithsonian Institution, Bank President, Financier and Statesman-succeed. Here should be sire a change, and English for Vice-President. The careful reader will find none stated and but to have turned "the present short form" to

Threves, and upon the whole as bad a man as can be found outside of the penitentiary. Very few men have been guilty of such and so many crimes. If the things here asserted are true of him he should be at hard labor Democratic Convention, unable to make for life in Sing Sing or some other prison. Since, however, General Garfield has been many years in Congress, has been elected by the unanimous vote of his party to the United States Senate, has received the indorsement of such Democrats as Senator Thurman, Alexander H. Stephens, Jeremiah S. Black, and others equally prominent, we suspect the picture may be a trifle overdrawn-so much so, in fact, that the impartial reader will be more likely to see reasons why the compilers of this work should not be trusted

than for making the change they clamor for. The remainder of the book is taken up with a "summary of leading events in our history under Republican administration." The truthfulness of this summary may be gathered from the fact that of the two "leading "events under Republican administration' which at once occur to the mind-to wit, the suppression of a Democratic rebellion and the resumption of specie payments against Democratic opposition-no mention whatever is made. It is not improbable that among the reasons why the people do not want a change is this very fact that the advocates of a change preserve such a strict silence on these two "leading events."

The Post Office authorities at Washington have not discovered all the trauds upon the mails which the Democratic Congressional Committee have been perpetrating. A TRIBUNE reader in Illinois sends us proof of one of that Committee's ingenious methods for getting even with the Government by witholding part of its just revenues, which we have not seen described. This is to send out under the frank of some facile Congressman one or two speeches or documents which can properly go under frank, and then to make up the rest of the bundle of the precious productions of the Democratic bureau. The package which has been sent to Tue TRIBUNE contains a speech by S-nator Wallace and another by Senator Vest, and then a lot of miscellaneous stuff which is no more a "part of The Congressional Record" than of the New Testament-and it is very far from bearing any resemblance to that. "Republican Campaign Falsenoods," "History of a Carpet-Bag Govern "Garfield's Record and Hancock's Record" are some of the pamphlets thus smuggled through the mails free of charge, The Congressman whose name is used to cover this particularly shabby fraud-and whose trank lies before us-is Senator Wilkinson Call, of Florida.

The announcement is made that the Metropolitan Museum of Art will be closed from the 6th mst. to the 16th, both inclusive, to permit the necessary preparations for the second loan exhibition,

six months, and will be welcomed by all who knew that artist's thorough work. A number of other fine paintings, of which some account is given elsewhere, will also be shown. The Museum has had 779,000 visitors in the six months since April 1. It is plain that this institution is to have a great educating influence, and the friends of popular art education should foster it accordingly. One means of adding to its revenues a respectable sum every year would be to adopt General di Cesnola's suggestion, and reduce the admission fee on pay days to 25 cents. A large class of people, to whom 50 cents is a sum to be looked at twice before spending, would not feel a payment of half the amount. The charge would also be in accord with the popular character of the institution.

We have the authority of The Richmond (Va.) Dispatch, a Democratic newspaper, for the statement that not more more than 1,000 negroes in Virginia are Democrats, while there are 112,000 negro voters. Now the question is how many of these colored to vote the Republican ticket, and how many of ocrats? Certain men of color in Boston have apassistance in sending speakers into the Southern States, to morally strengthen and encourage the colored voters. There certainly should be some remedy for the shameful state of things existing in so many of the late slave States. If there be no remedy then the old slave oligarchy seems to be about as strong as it was before emancipation. The proposition of the Boston colored citizens is entitled to serious consideration.

Zebulon B. Vance, who fought in the Confederate Army, and made a remark, if we are not mistaken, about fighting until " h-l is so full of Yankees that their legs stick out of the windows," is a better authority upon Southern sentiment than General Hancock General Hancock insists that "nobody wants or expects such unnatural action" as the payment of Rebel claims. But Senator Vance says the South "asks" from the North compensation for "homes destroyed, farms laid waste and pillaged, property stolen and slaves released." This is a pretty large bill, General Hancock. It seems to show a very definite want and an enormous expectation. Which of these men, will the sensible Northern voter conclude, is telling the truth !

The Republican party is getting its second breath. Senator Bayard says: "I have seen it charged that the Democratic party were foes to the National banks, but I am at loss to know the authority for this." He has either a very short memory or else he does not consider the speeches of his party's leaders worth reading. In the campaign of 1878 Senator Wallace made a speech at Shenandosh, Penn., and in a report made at the time the followrein, and in a report made at the time the follow-ing language occurs: "You Greenbackers, what do you want? What do you propose? You pro-pose to destroy the National bank notes. This is exactly what the D-mocratic party proposes to do." That seems to be explicit enough, senator Bayard in his attempt to falsity the record of his party is making as pitiable a failure as Hampton and Beltzhooyer. Belighoover.

The Democrats have mustered up courage enough to defend Garcelon's frauds in Maine last fall. Let them elect Haucock and they will begin to defend Jeff Davis.

Tammany Hall to rule New-York and the Solid South to rule the Nation! That is the programme. How do you like it!

Is the North ready to allow Barksdale's shotgun to elect the next President f The eagerness of the Democrats to appropriate the

fruit of the Greenbackers' victories, and their undisguised attempt to buy out what they cannot bully, has aroused the indignation of the party, and its or gans are prodding the Bourbons unmercifully. The Indianapolis Sun, the organ of the Indiana Greenbackers, gives some home thrusts which will make even the hide-bound Democrats quiver with pain. It pertinently asks: "What is the meaning of the desperate scheming of the Democratic leaders? They have been out of power for the last twenty years, and they are as fally determined to regain control of the Government in 1880 as they were to overthrow it in 1860. General Hancock was not nominated because they admired his generalship, but because they believed that they could use him "States documents." If General Slowm did It is stated that, as a member of the Legisla- as a blind to march into Washington in his rear, One week more remains for work in the not hurry from Liverpool to Indianapolis thus ture, he originated "the substitution of the smeethey had failed to march into the Capitol in "present short form of deeds, mortgages, his front in 1863." The Democratic desire to fuse it treats in this scornful way: "When heaven and to have turned "the present short form" to excellent account in his own business, but it is doubtful if the people whom he has fore-closed will see in that any reason for promoting him to the Vice-Presidency.

Following this biography is the "Record of "James A. Garfield," which is described as a "Pyramid of Corruption! a Monument of "Frand!"—from which it appears that General Garfield is a Frand, a Thief, a Swindler, a champion of Frauds, a companion of Thieves, and upon the whole as bad a man hell form a copartnership, then may we consider the passed many laws to aid them in robbing every black man, woman and child in the land. When did they befriend labor?"

If John Kelly can get ex-Governor Robinson to deliver a speech in Tammany Hall his triumph will be complete.

A few thousand business men in line in the Republican parade in this city next week will form a striking contrast to the Democratic rabble that straggied through the streets recently. Let the business men turn out and show the faith that is in

No fact distinguishes the Republican party from the Democratic more strongly than the recruits each is receiving. Judge Tourgee, in his speech at Chicago last Thursday evening, stated this clearly, as follows: "Did you ever notice the fact that young men never leave the Republican party ? Never. Just look over the whole list of men who are claimed as converts by the Democrats year after year, and you never find young men among them. Corpses! corpses! going into the Democratic graveyards, seeking that eternal home of the useless dead. But whenever you find a man coming from the Democratic party to the Republican he comes with full veins; he comes with a life before him; he comes with hope clock full of days' works. It is his which makes the distructive characteristic his which mass-between the two parties. 'Forward is a conder-between the two parties, 'As you were,' the order you were, ocratic line, The other Republican battle-cry. As which rings along the Den lives in the present and for the future. The one like a buzzard, finds nothing good until it is

PERSONAL.

The Scandinavian citizens of Boston will give a reception to the poet Bjornsterne Bjornson on Thursday evening. Many prominent Americans have been invited.

Mr. U. S. Grant, jr., sent to Mrs. Jesse R. Grant, as a wedding present, a conveyance of the furniture, tapestry and works of art of his elegant suite of rooms in a fashionable apartment-house near Madison Square.

Said Mr. Whittier recently to a correspondent of

The Chicago Inter-Ocean: "I am out of doors a great peal, and in summer take long walks. I still write when I feel like it, but have no regular habits of work. I read a great deal, but am beginning to have trouble with my eyes. My health is good." Miss Minme Hank, who is at Aix-la-Chapelle,

sang recently before the Queen of the Belgians. During the next three months she is to sing in the principal cities of Germany and Austria. In January she will sing at Nice in "Carmen," and afterward she returns to London.

It is now said that King Alphonso did not have his own way in calling his daughter Mercedes, after is first Queen, but that the Infanta is a Maria, Isabella, Jacinta, etc. The Maria is in honor of the Senora of the Atocha, the Isabella in honor of the ex-Queen Isabelia, who was the godmother, and the Jacinta after a Saint whose forearm was placed beside the young Queen just before the birth.

Governor Cornell was able to go out a little yesterday, but he is still quite feeble. His physician forbids his return to Albany until cold weather sets in, and so he is likely to spend most of the intervening time in New-York. He expresses the strongest confidence in complete Republican success in

this campaign. John J .- ob Astor is to preside at the Republican

meeting this week in the Cooper Institute, at which Judge Pierrepont is to speak. Mr. Astor's Tu pathy with the Republican cause is in the area paign even keener than usual. Like most a and business men, he is understood to regard the of Garfield and Arthur as a business necessit.

Mr. William Walter Phelps, who sailed, with his wife and daughter, last Saturday on the Doman, was ordered by his physician to stop work and ea abroad, so as to keep out of the way of it. Ifacontrived, however, before starting, to do two or three very good strokes of work in the way of campaign speeches. One of these, the Paterson description of the return of a South has made for Northern generosity since the war, has been more widely copied than almost and other speech of the campaign. Mr. Preips is the last of his family. His father, mother and sister all

Senators Anthony and Burnslde, Mrs. Harris-Prescott Spofford and Mr. James Parton were among the guests at the marriage of the only daughter of Major Ben Perley Poore to Mr. Frederick Moseley, the son of a Newburyport banker. The wedding took place in Major Poore's ancestral mansion at Indian Hill Farm, among the hills of E-sex, Mass The house (in which the oride was born) is a hundred years old, and the property has been in the family for 200 years. The purior has the wels nauelling and carved woodwork of the Governor's room in the old Province House of Bost n, where the Colonial Governors resided. The carved while rearble mantle was taken from the Peter Stayvesant manson in New-York.

The Mayor and City Council of Baltimore have united with the officers of the Bultimore and Ou o Railway in inviting Mr. Peter Cooper to be their guest at the Baltimore celebration next week. In their letter they say: "In this invitation it is desired to testify not only to the respect that is entertained for your personal worth and deservedly high character, but also to the deep sense of obligation for the service you rendered, when in the summer of 1830 you demonstrated on the Baltimore and Obio Railroad 'that its high curvatures,' to use the words of the chief engineer, 'would not crevent the successful application of the locomotive engine,' and although, with our present lights, we wonder that such a demonstration was then deemed necessary, you are none the less excited to the credit of being the pioneer in the application of steam to American railways. Should you accept the invitation for all or any one of the days above mentioned, the president's car, Maryland, of the Baitimore and Ohio Railroad, will be placed at your service at Jersey City, and arrangements made for your reception on your arrival in Ba timore."

GENERAL NOTES.

A young collegian of Providence, R. I., made onsiderable noise in going to his room after spending be evening out with his classimates. Next morning his and mother asked him, with serious solicitude, why he had made so much noise. He replied: "Mother, and you have asked, I must tell you. The fact was, I stun-bled over a pin."

The interest taken by Bostonians in Boffie's Bower" is shown by the tenth annual report, utily issued. During the year there were, in the employ ent department, 1,370 applications for female help, and 1.440 for situations. Receipts from regular contributors argregated \$1.040, and from the annual toir \$1.007, not. The managers are desirous of adding a free oath to the occave dent features of the institution.

North Denver, Col., is exercised on the subject of ghosts. A gentleman of that place, while passing cometery at a late hour, was scared into rapid flight by a number of waite-robed forms. Returning with courage strengthened by the possession of a revolver, he heard a full charus of earthly and uncarthly borses, which caused a second and still more precipitate figat. It is suspected by many that body-matchers were a work, and adopted these means to prevent interruption by passers-by.

Mr. John W. Hinton, of Milwaukee, Wis., blished two pampulets on the tariff, which every working-man was expects to vote for " a tariff for revenue only " in November, would do well to read. One is a reply to Augustus Mongredien's pamphlet to The Western Farmer of America, and the other is an address to the Workingmen of Bay View, derivered last winter in Milwannes. Mr. Hinton shows up in plant anguage the Insulous attempt of Eurikas Piez-Fradors to erash American industry and ruin American Laborers.

Index stones, four feet high by two and a half feet wide, are to be erected by the authorities of Cambringe, Mass., on the spot where four cit zens were murdered by British troops retreating from Lexington; on the site of Patmam's headquarters; at the mansion of the poet Laugfeilow, formerly the headquarters of Washington; on the spot where once stood the home of Thomas Daniorin; on the site of the house of Thomas Dudley, one of the founders of the city; and at the place where was built the first meeting-house in Cambridge.
A tablet will also be blood at the correct of Oris and
Fourthests, with the following inscription: "Site of
Fort Param, creeded by the American orces, December,
1775, during the slege of Boston."

It is evident that a good proportion, at least, of the members of the so-called Liberal leagues, sustain Colonel Ingersoil in his recent protest against the Chicago Convention of the leagues, and his withdrawa which is edited in Chicago by John C. Bundy, denounces the action of the Convention in unmeasured terms, and characterizes its demand that all the United States Pos tal laws, commonly known as the Comstock laws, shall be repealed, as a demand that the Government "should be compelled to act as a common carrier of matter manifestly immoral and criminal."

The explanation of this extraordinary vote, as given by The Journal, is simply that the majority of the Convention consisted of men and women who were determined to ally "Free Thought" with Free Love, and all its associated crimes and horrors. This is stat it to be proved not only by the speeches and transactions, but by the prompt selection as Vice-President in Cotonel Ingersoit's place of a person who is stigmatized by The Journal as " an avowed and practical Free Lover." now "ignored and discarded" by the spiritualists instead of being one of their representatives, as was alleged at the time. B " identifying themselves with crime and manifest obscenity." the Leagues are said to be left without cause or champions, and are called upon to organize anew with that element left out of their play form. rier of matter manifestig immoral and criminal."

PUBLIC OPINION.

Representative Beltzhoover is said to be the quietest man in the State of Pennsylvania. He had no idea of the "nower of the Press" until he ran his head acainst THE NEW-YORK TRIBUNE.—(Elmira Advertises

(Rep.)

Brag, bluster and vituperation are the Demo ratic weapons in this contest. Partisan abuse and personal calumny of R publican candidates cannot prevail a ainst reason and the business and industrial interests of the people.—[Froy Times (Rep.)

The national debt was decreased \$8,874,891 during the month of September. There is an argumen in these figures for the continuance of the Republical party in power which is unassailable. The unite energies of Democratic presses and stump speaker between here and San Francisco is unequal to breaking the force of their silent protest against a change in management of the affairs of the country,—[Ali Journal (Rep.)

SOUTHERN CAMPAIGN METHODS IN THE NORTH. That "329" business may have been a good joke," as some of the Democrat declare, but it is one that will cost their party many voices. Midnight operators are dangerous in any community—whether they are the red shifted intar-riders or south Carolina, the ku-kiux of Mississippi, the buil-dozers of Louisean, or the chair and particular thodours of Course and Carolina an the ku-klux of Mississippi, the buil-dezers of Louisian, or the chalk and paint-pot hoodiums of Onio. The people of the intelligent, liberal, therety-loving North do not want Southern practices introduced among them. The only difference between the perpetrators of the outrages of Wednesday night and those who have made the South a hell, is in the degree of crime—the same spirit animates both.

AGAINST RAKING OVER THE PAST.

From The Ficksburg Herald (Dem.)

While we ask that the past be buried, we should not condone bitter receinces to it by our pasy. As a party and as a people who want to go forward we should not do what we biame our opponents for dollar from tals point of view, we think the Democratic Committee has made a mistake in the last campaign matter it has sent South. It is neaded "Gar nead's implacable hatred of the Southern people," "Gae field's manigority toward the South," etc. These is sheets have too much the ring of the mean used to "fit the Southern heart." They dig up everything Gardeld ever said about this section in the heat of debate, and they are full of the black, gloomy past, that our glorous, sensible standard-bearer would have us leave for

GETTING WORRIED. From The Louisville Courter Journal (Dem.) All the indications, internal and external point to the decar of the Republicans in Indiana. But the Democrats may throw the victory away by overconfidence and neglect during the next tendays. Republican leaders have gone such lengths in frank that they will stop at mothing which promises success. Bef Republican leaders have gone such lengths in fraud has they will stop at nothing which promises success. The would be state not one moment to precipitate a block conflict if they believed any advantage could be gains. Their inliquitous, infamous acts have been so thoroughly exposed, that they have become hardened, and pures their most treasonable schemes against the people will an entire disregard of public opinion.

an entire disregard of public opinion.

THE "329" FOOLERY.

From The Evening Telegram (Independent, with Democratic Learning).

Because he is a poor man, where he might have made millions dismonestry; because he never was anything of a business man, because of his general goe character. Mr. Garfield is entitled to all reasonable presumptions in his favor in this unfortunate affair. It fair to presume that he new his own mind better has two men that, in Mr. Garfield's own estimation these two men that, in Mr. Garfield's own estimation prevented him from truthfully denying that he agreed to receive the stock. Some of our Democratic riends would do well to change their line of attack on the Republican candidate in this campaign.